

BIG BINGHAM COMBINE

American Smelting & Refining Co. Interests Pick Up Stock as Part of Plan to Rival Amalgamated.

Immense Consolidation Scheme Contemplates Making Utah Camp Rank With Butte as a Copper Producer, Giving Employment to Thousands of Men.

Dispatches from Boston yesterday stated that American Smelting & Refining company interests had bought in the open market between 30,000 and 40,000 shares of the Boston Consolidated company's stock. Private negotiations are declared to be under way for the purchase by the smelter interests of control of the company to make it part of an enormous consolidation of Bingham mines. The ultimate object is to make Bingham a rival of Butte as a copper camp, and of Salt Lake valley the greatest smelting center in the world.

The mines it is proposed to take into the combination, with their approximate estimated market value, are as follows:

Utah Copper company	\$10,000,000
Ohio Copper company	750,000
Boston Consolidated	10,000,000

To these may be added the Newhouse mines in Beaver county, with an estimated market value of \$10,000,000, making it require \$30,750,000, roughly estimated, to swing the consolidation. The first two companies named are already under bond to the American Smelters Security company, the smelting company's mining corporation.

When the immense new concentrating mill and smelter now being constructed at Gardiner are completed and in full operation it is expected that not less than 12,000 men will be employed in the combination of the Boston Consolidated and Utah Copper mines and that the annual production of copper two years from date and thereafter will be not less than 150,000,000 pounds, having a value of \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This in addition to the other Bingham companies, which exceed 31,000,000 pounds last year. The total production of the Amalgamated Copper company in 1904 was 240,000,000 pounds, and it is decreasing, while the entire state of Michigan, second on the list of copper-producing states, turned out 142,137,171 pounds, or less than this one company can place on the market annually after two years.

This production means sending 600 big cars of ore a day from the consolidated mines.

Estimates of the number of men to be employed are roughly made as follows:

Mining and shipping ore	4,000
Milling and smelting	3,000
Total	7,000

Annual wages, figured at average of \$2.25 a day, \$5,748,750.

VERY move that is now being made by the \$30,000,000 corporation, known as the American Smelting & Refining company, a twin brother of the American Smelting & Refining company, points unerringly to the conclusion that the all-powerful combination has determined to become one of the largest, if not the greatest factor in the world of copper production. It is just as certain that the selected field of operation is Utah, with Bingham as the base and the point of the spearhead to the north and south, and the short of Salt Lake, the location at which the mighty task of reducing millions of tons of ore per annum will be carried on.

In the beginning it was announced that the American Smelting company would erect a copper smelter of 100,000 tons daily capacity in order that it might take care of business that its present facilities could not handle. Subsequent events have shown conclusively that the original idea was not to erect a smelter, but to acquire the field and its almost incomprehensible resources were laid before the shareholders by its army of experts and engineers who were charged, many months ago, with making a careful examination. It is now the intention to put up a 2,500-ton plant.

Scope Is Enlarged.

Reports from these sources had hardly begun to reach headquarters when, as shown by the moves that followed, it was determined that the Utah copper field against all comers and make of the American companies an institution that would be no less powerful in the world than the Amalgamated, of Butte.

The first move in this direction to attract public attention was the purchase of the American Smelting company, which the American Smelting company worked with copper producers to secure long-time contracts for the purchase of the Newhouse mines was landed and so was that of the Boston Consolidated and of the Utah Copper company. These were the principal purposes desired. Others were landed as best they might be and all of them before the company was able to handle more than a small percentage of the ore they were able to produce.

Big Corporation Formed.

Then came the formation of the American Smelting & Refining company, with its \$100,000,000 or more of capital and its bond issue of \$30,000,000 to be used in the buying, controlling, leasing or otherwise handling of copper-producing mines. While the experts of this corporation are securing the country from Alaska to Alaska for the purpose of learning when there is copper, and which fields may in the future have to be reckoned with, real business is being done.

Early in the year the properties of the Ohio Copper company at Bingham were secured under bond that has yet to be run. Then the control of the Utah Copper company was sought and will be deemed a success when the Utah Copper company is secured. And now comes the report from Boston and New York that American interests are picking up all the stock of the Boston Consolidated company and that a deal for the purchase of at least a 50 per cent. interest in the company is now being made. President Samuel Newhouse is now in New York and his representatives here are pleading ignorance as to what foundation the reports have, but one familiar with what the American company is doing believes other than that there is foundation for them. Whether the Cactus yesterday of the Newhouse company are figuring in the negotiations has not yet been touched upon, but the fact that the Cactus is reported to hear that that property, also.

Assets Will Be Enormous.

These are all propositions that it will require many millions of dollars to swing, but as assets to the combination acquiring them, the purchase price would appear insignificant when measured by their real worth under conditions that would permit of their being mined and their output reduced on a scale of which they are capable. The figures are big ones to juggle with, but for purposes of illustration the matter might be framed up something like this:

Boston Consolidated, 20,000 shares, par \$5. Has fifty-one claims covering 20 square miles, 150 acres of land and 100 acres of water, carrying about 2 per cent in red metal, the 20 acres being lode ground with over 2,000,000 tons in sight. It is being developed by thirteen tunnels above the first two of which more than 10,000 tons of ore is exposed. It is believed that to buy the mines would take at least \$10,000,000, although at the Boston exchange price for the shares yesterday the value would figure a little under \$5,000,000.

The Ohio Copper company, capitalized at \$10,000,000; under bond for \$20,000,000. Owns 100 acres of lode and copper-bearing porphyry and is now mining 600 tons a day and preparing to treat 6,000 tons more, an amount that present development shows can be produced for an indefinite number of years.

Newhouse mines (Cactus) is capitalized at \$5,000,000 and selling at about \$10,000,000.

YOUNG COURT MARTIAL.

Milre Navy Yard, Cal., Oct. 14.—The cross-examination of Commander Bartlett on technical questions by Naval Constructors Ensigns occupied most of the time in the Young court-martial trial today. Ensign Wade, the only remaining witness for the prosecution, will probably testify on Monday.

The Tribune's Honest Estimate of Mayor Morris

When the last legislature was in session a bill was introduced which, if passed and signed by the governor, would have had the effect of extending the term of the present officers of Salt Lake until Dec. 31, 1906, one year beyond the time for which they were elected. Mayor Morris opposed the measure. The Tribune was also inimical to it and published an interview with Mr. Morris on the wisdom of the proposed legislation, in which Mr. Morris expressed the hope that the bill would be beaten, as it ultimately was. The Tribune commented editorially on Mayor Morris. The comment is particularly interesting, as it came from a paper that had followed Mr. Morris' course in politics for a dozen years and had uniformly opposed him, though always solely on political grounds. The editorial follows:

"On Sunday night the Reverend Benjamin Young delivered a sermon under the title: 'Wanted: A Man.'"

"Salt Lake City can furnish one in the person of Richard P. Morris, mayor of this city."

"The ringing message which Mr. Morris makes in the form of an interview with him by a Tribune representative sounds like the good old times, when men went into political office for public good and not for private profit. It sounds like, as it really is, the utterance of a man who took an oath to serve the good of this community and who purposes to serve that good according to the law and the expressed will of his fellow citizens."

"Mayor Morris is not one who would desire to have the voters deprived of their rights of franchise by a trick of legislation."

"We commend his straightforward attitude and believe that if other communities could have this spirit inculcated from the mayor through the departments of city government, there would be less call than now for reform."

"Concerning the great water plan which has been brought to a stage of actuality by Mayor Morris: The people voted for the bonds because they knew that they had an honest chief executive. We trust that he will be able to push the work rapidly during the remaining year of his term, so that the people may assuredly have what they expected when they cast their ballots—an honest, painstaking and shrewd guarding of the city's money and other interests involved in the great water question."

"The fulfillment of this water plan will stand as a tribute to the ability of Mayor Morris and a compliment to his administration as long as the city shall live."

"But we venture to say that his views expressed in today's issue, concerning the rights of the people in politics, and the propriety, of legislating away these rights without their assent, will be regarded by thoughtful men in this community as a greater tribute to his worth than the fulfillment of the long-contemplated project for a water supply."



Salt Lake: "Oh, Very Well."

TEN MONTHS AND A FINE OF \$500

William Ellis, Recovering From Wounds Inflicted by Brush, Says His Assailant Wanted Him to Assist in Robbing Houses

BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 14.—William Ellis, who is recovering from the wounds inflicted by the man known variously as Brush, Curtis and Andrews, today told a story of his escape from death. It differs in a few details from the statements he had previously made. He stated today, in opposition to a former assertion, that Brush, or Andrews, never directly admitted killing a woman in Colorado. He now qualifies his assertion made yesterday by saying that Brush once told him of having conspired to abduct a woman in Colorado, and of receiving a pistol shot from the woman who subsequently died of pneumonia. The further statement was made by Ellis that he never suspected Brush of any crooked work until they arrived in Berkeley. He declares that Brush always treated him with kindness up to the time of the attack. An important point was given out by Ellis that on last Monday night he stayed at the house Brush and the woman had rented in Berkeley, and that while he was there Brush brooded over a campaign of crime in cities about the bay.

"Brush said it would be easy to make a good living by robbing the houses of wealthy people in Berkeley and surrounding cities," said Ellis. "He declared it would be much easier to make money that way than by following out our plans to engage in horse racing. I was afraid to denounce Brush, who held a great influence over me. I did not uphold him for his nefarious plans, but merely said I was content to make my living by racing horses."

According to the story told by Ellis today, Brush told him he was anxious to return to Colorado Springs, where he had considerable money deposited in a bank. Another reason for wishing to go there was that he had a wife buried there.

AMERICAN FISHERMEN BOTHER THE NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICIALS

St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 14.—The situation on the west coast created by the violation of the special privileges granted to American fishermen is becoming serious. Two American vessels are now at Bonne bay in quest of herring, but as there are fishing now in the bay no trouble has arisen. The fisheries department warden states that he will be powerless unless help is given if the herring do strike the bay, for the people have expressed their intention of selling bait to these vessels. The penalty of purchasing bait is confiscation of vessel and outfit. A telegram from Bay St. George today states that two American captains have taken on board some thirty Newfoundlanders and proceeded to Sydney, N. S., where they will ship these men and return to Bay of Islands to catch herring. This is done to evade the foreign fishing vessels act, which prohibits masters of such vessels engaging any person to form part of their crew for catching herring on any part of the coast of Newfoundland. The revenue cruiser Fiona is now cruising between Bonne bay and Bay of Islands, and has authority to arrest any fisheries question, said today in an interview.

"We have passed the bait act with the full approval of the people and are shall make ourselves a laughing stock if we are afraid to carry it out. The American winter herring fishery is a significant find, as it introduces into the states as the product of American industry the fish bought from our own people. Why should we be party to this fraud? Free trade with America would be of immense value, not only to our fisheries, but to our mineral industries, and such a boon is worth a struggle."

VIOLATED POSTAL LAWS. TAFT GOING TO PANAMA.

Professor of Notre Dame University Under Arrest.

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 14.—Prof. R. L. Greene, who is at the head of the department of pharmacy of Notre Dame university, was arrested today by United States Marshal Petit, charging him with violating the postal laws. The charge is that he wrote and sent a postal card to the governor of Vermont at the time a movement was launched to save from the gallows, Mrs. Rodgers who was convicted of murder, denouncing the proposed execution.

"Professional man butcher."

Professor Greene returned here tonight from Goden where he was arrested and held to await the action of the federal grand jury under \$200 bond, which he furnished.

Washington, Oct. 14.—If the wishes of the people of Panama are to be acquiesced in, Secretary Taft will be expected to visit to the isthmus to be the anniversary of the separation of Panama from Colombia. This date is to be celebrated as a national holiday, and a special and urgent invitation has been extended to the secretary and Mrs. Taft to participate in the celebration. Panama Canal commission, will go to the isthmus with Secretary Taft. Arrangements are being made to sail from New Orleans on a naval vessel on the 27th or 28th of this month. This arrangement will depend on the quarantine conditions at that time.

MORE WARSHIPS WILL BE BUILT

Popular Distrust of Great Britain in Germany.

WAR NARROWLY AVERTED

FRENCH NEWSPAPER TALK ACCEPTED AS TRUTH.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The disclosures in France of alleged British offers of alliance against Germany are so thoroughly believed here that the powerful naval league with its 600,000 members and all the apparatus of agitation is already moving for a new naval programme that shall further increase Germany's defensive resources against Great Britain. Popular distrust of Great Britain has naturally swollen to great proportions and the semi-official denials in London can scarcely overcome the convictions now formed that Germany has had a narrow escape from a war in which, although she would have been victorious on land, she would have resulted in her being crushed at sea and damaged along the coast, with the consequent destruction of her over-seas commerce. The events of the last four months have silenced the opponents of a naval increase, except the socialists and radicals.

While time and money beyond Germany's resources would be necessary to equal Great Britain's present navy, not to speak of her future buildings, yet the feeling that Germany must for defensive reasons, build as many more ships as the country's finances will bear. The government some months ago decided to increase the fleet by a measure substituting large for small cruisers in the authorized naval programme. Whether the government will increase the recommendations beyond this or not is not yet known.

DANGEROUSLY NEAR WAR.

French People Realize That the Situation Was Deficate.

Paris, Oct. 14.—Public opinion has been brought up during the present week by alleged revelations of Great Britain's readiness to invade Germany on behalf of France. These revelations, following the Franco-German controversy over Morocco and the open declaration of Prince von Buelow, the German imperial chancellor, favorable to a Russo-German rapprochement, created a feeling that France was the center of discussion and that the British government was recommending beyond this or not is not yet known.

From the mass of contradictory revelations and denials the fact stands out that the Morocco controversy took Germany and France into a dangerous verge of war, and that Great Britain, while not officially promising military aid, stood ready to give France her loyal support. The situation aroused by the incident, indicated by the calling of a special meeting of the association of the Parisian press for Oct. 18, to consider charges made by certain journals are under the influence and in the pay of foreign governments.

ALL DOUBTS REMOVED.

Germany Accepts the Word of France and Great Britain.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The North German Gazette writes at the head of its columns this morning an important semi-official paragraph regarding the Moroccan revolution. It states that the German government fully of any connection with the so-called revelations and accepts frankly the British government's demand of a formal alliance, as given in a dispatch to the Associated Press from London on Friday.

"We can state that the British government's demand of a formal alliance, as given in a dispatch to the Associated Press from London on Friday, is not only accepted by the German government, but that it is being communicated to the German public. The communication was marked confidential and according to the wishes of the London government it cannot be made public."

The article says further that all assertions that Germany asked the French or British governments for explanations and that such a request was made in accordance with diplomatic courtesy, considering the form the publications have taken, now seem to be unfounded. The German government's attitude is one of calmness and confidence, and it is not expected that any further action will be taken.

TAGGART SATISFIED.

Will Not Press Formal Charges Against General Miner.

Wooster, O., Oct. 14.—Judge Eason today decided that "Tiddies," the youngest child of the Taggarts, shall be left in the care of his mother at Wooster. The elder boy may go with his father, who is now located at the Columbus barracks. Judge Eason added that both children would, however, remain under the jurisdiction of the court and the above arrangement might be changed later.

Major Taggart will not prefer formal charges against General Miner and Lieutenant Forgive as a result of the decision of Judge Eason.

"All that remains," he said, "is between Mrs. Taggart and myself. She is free now to do as she wishes. I have no disposition to press charges against anybody. Further, those offenses are outlawed, even if I should wish to press the case. I want to say that Judge Smyzer is responsible for the disclosures made concerning them. I offered a compromise and he refused."

WINTER SERVICE STARTS.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The Southern Pacific and Rock Island systems today decided to inaugurate their Golden State Limited service to accommodate the winter travel to California, leaving Chicago Sunday, Nov. 26, and leaving Los Angeles Thursday, Nov. 30, with through car attached to the Owl train for San Francisco.

DOREMUS GIVES STRONG REASONS

Well Known Engineer Backs Administration Water Scheme.

EXPLAINS KNOTTY POINTS

VALUE OF EAST JORDAN CANAL COMPANY STOCK.

A. F. DOREMUS has positive views on the plans now being worked out to supply this city with water from the Cottonwood and Mill creeks. These views are of special value at this time, when everything possible is being done to belaud the issue and retard the progress of the city. Mr. Doremus was until recently state engineer. He was also city engineer for a term of years, and during all this time was making a special study of the water question as it affects this city. So valuable was his knowledge on the subject that when the work of bringing the Big Cottonwood water into the city was actually undertaken by Mayor Morris, Mr. Doremus was secured as consulting engineer. He is familiar with every step that has been taken. He discusses the subject now, not from a political standpoint, but from the standpoint of the city's best interests.

Presents His Reasons.

Why are you in favor of carrying out the present plan for increasing the city's water supply from the Cottonwood and Mill creeks? These views are of special value at this time, when everything possible is being done to belaud the issue and retard the progress of the city. Mr. Doremus was until recently state engineer. He was also city engineer for a term of years, and during all this time was making a special study of the water question as it affects this city. So valuable was his knowledge on the subject that when the work of bringing the Big Cottonwood water into the city was actually undertaken by Mayor Morris, Mr. Doremus was secured as consulting engineer. He is familiar with every step that has been taken. He discusses the subject now, not from a political standpoint, but from the standpoint of the city's best interests.

(a) These streams are the nearest and most natural sources of supply for Salt Lake City.

(b) The water is of superior quality and sufficient in quantity to meet the present needs and also to provide in a reasonable measure for the future.

(c) The sources are practically free from contaminating causes and are situated that they can be kept free for all time.

(d) The plan of bringing in this water has been under consideration during the past twenty-five years, and during that time all its advantages and disadvantages have been fully discussed and are generally and fully understood.

(e) The plan is formally approved by the city council, the mayor and the taxpayers; the money for its extension has been raised and the work has been let and the work is already well under way.

(f) The disposition of these preliminary and the actual starting of the work are insurance that relief from the disadvantages due to the present deficiency in the water supply will be afforded and in best time and in all probability, more effectively than any other alternative plan which might now be prepared and which would require a year or more to properly develop.

(g) While honest differences of opinion may exist regarding the details of the plan, such as route, curvature, grades, character of conduit, etc., no one will contend that the plan is impractical or if carried out, will fail to provide the contemplated purpose, and at a cost within the city's ability to pay.

Cause of the Trouble.

(h) The only real difficulties lie in the fact that the water rights have been previously appropriated by parties from whom the city must obtain the right of use. The right of all other streams in the state, with the possible exception of Green river, the remoteness of which precludes its consideration as a source of water supply, for the present at least, is vested in the state. The city must obtain rights are, more perplexing on the Mill creek and the Cottonwood, which might be made available, and no greater outlet is available than in the purchase of mill and other rights here than on other possible sources.

(i) I am not opposed to the use of rights to the use of water from the streams named. But I am in favor of improving the opportunities of the city by paying the principal part of the purchase price in lake water instead of in money, in view of the amount of money available for water supply purposes is only \$200,000.

(j) I favor expropriation in cases where there is a disposition to deal unfairly with the city. But I am not in favor of expropriation in cases where the city has already been secured through purchase of the rights, and that practically all of the rights needed by the city can be secured in a reasonable time.

(k) Unless some fatal defect can be pointed out in the present plan, it should not, in my opinion, be abandoned. Any other plan would be a waste of money and should be crowded to completion in time to obviate a recurrence of the present scarcity of water for the city.

Purchase of Canal Stock.

Why do you endorse the purchase by the city of one-fifth of the stock of the East Jordan Canal company? There is need for and the plan in question contemplates a material increase in the city's supply of water. It has been the hope of many citizens that this could be accomplished in connection with the water reclamation service. But this work has been postponed indefinitely, while the city is in quest of a more permanent and secure source of water. The purchase of canal stock would undoubtedly cost several times the price paid for the water rights, but it is an investment in the city's future and is one that should be made. I am compelled to regard the action as advantageous to the city. And I now believe that the city should purchase shares of the same stock as will, with that already secured, furnish the full quantity of lake water required, without resorting to other means.

Liberty Park Wells.

What are your views as to the flowing wells in and around Liberty park near the city? I do not regard these wells as a desirable source from which to supply the present deficiency, because the flow is entirely inadequate for that purpose. Besides, the cost of the water is too high. The pipe system will be several times greater for the same quantity of water produced under the plan in question. I favor a concentration of effort and money on the plan that has been authorized. It is capable of producing ample relief and at less cost per million gallons of water produced. At some time the well water may be used profitably in a local pipe system to supply a limited district in the immediate neighborhood. In the meantime, the water can be effectively used, as it has been in the past, for irrigation in the park and for sprinkling the driveways and adjacent streets.

PRECIPITATE ACTION MIGHT BE DAMAGING

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 14.—Governor Brough today addressed a letter to Thomas W. Lawson at Boston in which he expresses the belief that his declared purpose to protect policy-holders against the officials of the insurance companies is sincere, and declares it to be praiseworthy, but declines to act on the committee suggested, thinking that precipitate action while the companies are in a state of confusion rather than increase the advantage to be gained by policy-holders.